

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

A Prominent New York Woman, Becoming Insane, Attempted to Wipe Out Her Family.

USED CARBOLIC ACID AND A PISTOL. She Shot Two of Her Children and Forced the Third One to Drink the Deadly Drug.

The Mother Then Committed Suicide by Shooting—Dreadful End to the Prospects of Death Unsettled Her Mind.

New York, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Lillian Smith, of Inwood, borough of Manhattan, while insane, Friday, shot her two children, Ethel, aged 12 years, and Theodore, aged 8 years, and then committed suicide by shooting herself. Another child, her 15-year-old son, was at the point of death as the result of carbolic acid burns. Before shooting the children Mrs. Smith tried to force them to drink carbolic acid, but they refused to do so. The prospect of death is said to have been the cause of the woman's insanity. She had for some time been in bad health.

Mrs. Smith was the wife of Walter M. Smith, who has been connected with the grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co. for 21 years.

Drove Her Husband to the Train.

Mrs. Smith drove her husband to the station Friday morning and appeared happy and care free. She promised to meet him on his return from the city at night. It is believed that she went out in the morning from the drive to the train with her husband and brought home a pistol. Where and when she bought the carbolic acid is a mystery. With the pistol she bought a box of cartridges. Testimony of those who saw her when she was in the city at night, in the pistol were found three discharged cartridges and two loaded. In the attempt to wipe out her family it is believed Mrs. Smith fired eight shots all but two of which took effect.

Sent the Coachman Away.

At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon Mrs. Smith instructed her coachman to hitch up the team and take his wife, also a servant of the Smiths, for a drive on the Speedway. The coachman returned shortly after 4 o'clock. The afternoon and they were met by Mrs. Smith at the door. The woman was only partly clothed but she did not appear to be affected. "Don't come in yet," she said with a smile; "take a long ride. There is plenty of time in the afternoon."

The coachman again went away but did not stay long. He returned at 4:30 o'clock and discovered the tragedy that had been enacted in their absence.

Used the Fatal Carbolic Acid.

Mabel, three years old, was killed first in the front room on the second floor of the house. The mother had induced the boy to drink the carbolic acid. Then the mother got the revolver and fired three shots and the chest of the little girl was literally torn to pieces. It was about this time that Ethel, the mother's daughter, returned from school. She, too, tasted the carbolic acid but rejected it. Again the pistol came into play. The mother shot twice at Ethel and the other took effect. Only a few moments after the little girl returned from school entering the kitchen through the back door. The mother met him at the door and shot him, killing him instantly. After satisfying herself that the boy was dead Mrs. Smith returned up stairs.

Pistol Tossed on Herself.

Walking into the hall she shot herself in the right breast. The bullet tore through her body, killing her instantly. Mrs. and Mr. Moore at once summoned Policeman Schifert. An examination disclosed the fact that Mrs. Smith, Theodore, the little boy, and Mabel, the little four-year-old girl, were dead. Ethel, the oldest child, aged 12, will probably recover. Mrs. Smith left two letters. One was addressed to her husband and read: "Dear Walter—I am responsible for what has happened. I am very sorry but can find no other way.—Lill."

Vice Adm. Seymour's Report.

London, Oct. 6.—The Gazette Friday evening in publishing Vice Adm. Seymour's report of the first Peking relief expedition, said that the expedition was under the command of Sir R. Adm. Bruce of the taking of the Taku forts June 17, gives a letter from the lords of the admiralty warmly complimenting Adm. Seymour on his tact and judgment in directing a force composed of so many nationalists and adds that Lord Salisbury entirely concurs in the expression of approval.

England's Policy Condemned.

Cap Town, Oct. 6.—The presbytery of the Dutch Reformed church, by a vote of 23 against 4, Friday adopted a resolution strongly condemning the policy of Great Britain in South Africa. The chairman, Rev. Mr. Steyn, in the course of a vigorous speech declared that he was in favor of non-compulsion, and did not care who knew it.

Elected Mayor.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6.—Livingston Mills was elected mayor of this city Friday over three other candidates by a majority of 138 out of a total of 10,000.

DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Men Fought on Top of a Passenger Train Moving at the Rate of Forty Miles an Hour.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—On the top of a Chicago & Alton passenger train moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour, William Burke, of this city, and an unknown man fought a duel, to the death Friday night. The two men were heading their way to Chicago for the train. The stranger drew a revolver and demanded Burke's money. Burke refused to comply with the request and the fight began. The stranger followed the unknown shot Burke in the side but the latter managed to push him from the top of the train. He was picked up with his skull crushed and otherwise horribly injured and barely alive. Burke will recover.

ON THEIR WEDDING TRIP.

A Columbus Couple Robbed of Valuable Jewelry, \$246 in Cash and a \$587 Draft in New York.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Journal and Advertiser says that Dr. and Mrs. Yentman Wardlaw, of Columbus, O., were robbed of jewels worth \$2,000, \$246 in cash and a draft for \$587 at their hotel in this city last week. Dr. and Mrs. Wardlaw were on their honeymoon trip, having been married in Columbus, O., September 24. The robbery was committed by a sneak thief, who escaped through a window, being seen by Mrs. Wardlaw.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Senior Robledo Says, If Present Conditions Continue Long, a Revolution Is Inevitable.

Madrid, Oct. 6.—Senior Romero y Robledo, who in 1898 was minister of justice in the cabinet of the late Sagasta, declared today that a revolution is inevitable. He said that the situation of Spain is such that a revolution is inevitable. He said that the situation of Spain is such that a revolution is inevitable. He said that the situation of Spain is such that a revolution is inevitable.

The Competitive Military Drills.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The winners in the competitive military drills given under the auspices of the St. Louis exposition were announced Friday night. Company E, of the 2d Wisconsin, won first prize, and Company G, of the 1st Missouri, was fourth.

From the Gold Field.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 6.—The steamer Santa Ana has arrived from the coast of Alaska with 267 passengers and \$600,000 worth of treasure. Gold, silver and passengers say Melang, Ophir and Elkhorn, that district, are as rich as Nevada or the best creeks of the Klondike.

Lost Cable Recovered.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Gen. Greeley has received a dispatch from Alaska saying that the signal officers had recovered and landed the cable which was lost off the cable ship some time ago. They are now laying the cable from St. Michael to Nome City.

Italian Government Protests.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The French press publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent saying that the Italian government has sent to Washington a protest against excessive liberty of the press in the United States.

Failures for the Week.

New York, Oct. 6.—Business failures for the week in the United States numbered 148. This week a year last week: 1910, 148; 1909, 231; 1908, 163; 1907, 239; 1906, 291; 1905, 195.

Death of Capt. John McIntosh Keil.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 6.—Capt. John McIntosh Keil, of the 1st Georgia, and one of the most noted men in the south, died at his home near this place Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

A Bank Looted.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The bank at Sandy Springs, Md., nine miles from Washington, was broken into and robbed of several hundred dollars. The robbers stole a horse and buggy, with which they escaped.

German Exports.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—Official returns of exports of the North German consulates for the last week show an increase of \$1,087,583, or an increase of \$1,844,662 over the corresponding quarter of 1909.

Broke Triangle Record.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 6.—Harry Elkes broke every triangle record from two miles to the hour, with ordinary pace. The hour record is 39 miles, 1,045 yards; previous record by Chase at Paris, 32 miles, 684 yards.

Wishes Change in Confession.

Winona, Minn., Oct. 6.—Winona Presbytery Friday went on record as favoring a change in the Westminster confession of faith.

Wanted for Murder.

Gold Beach, Ore., Oct. 6.—Coleman Gillespie was hanged Friday afternoon for the murder of Mrs. Edson, in September, 1909.

A WAGING GAME.

Crisis in the Great Strike in the Anthracite Region Seems to Be Approaching.

COLLIERIES WILL INCREASE WAGES.

Operators and Miners Are Playing for Time and Each Imagine They Have the Winning Card.

The Bosses Assert They Have Made All the Concessions They Will Make—President Mitchell Must Now Decide.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—The crisis in the coal miners strike seems to be approaching. As was stated in the dispatches from here Thursday, both sides are playing a waiting game, and each imagines that it has the winning card up its sleeve.

The statement of President Maxwell, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Friday in New York, that the companies have made all the concessions they propose to make bears out the statement made from this city Thursday that the companies would offer no additional inducements for the men to return to work.

All operators will be the will increase. The report from Scranton is also significant. It is said that the individual operators will all fall in line and give their employees the ten per cent. increase given by the big companies. It is predicted that this would be the case. A well-known operator here Thursday said that there was an understanding at the meeting of the representatives of the big companies and the individual operators in this city last Tuesday, according to which the rates of increase was not to be noticed all at the same time but gradually.

This part of the programme has now been carried out. The companies and nearly all the operators are now in line for a ten per cent. increase.

It is now up to President Mitchell to decide what he is going to do in the matter. If he delays action, with the idea that he will make a better offer, he is liable to get a settlement of the strike indefinitely.

An Entering Wedge.

An analysis of the ten per cent. increase offered shows that the average miners wages would not be increased fully ten per cent. should the return be made. It is argued that it is better than nothing; that it is a victory after all for the strikers; that it is the entering wedge, and that if the United Mine Workers keep their organization intact they can compel the operators to make further concessions in the years to come.

It is said that President Mitchell takes this view of the situation himself. If the strikers accept the offer of ten per cent. increase then it is a victory for the strikers. If they do not accept it, and the strike is fought to a finish and the men beaten in the end, it will be a defeat for the leader of the miners. It is known, however, that some of President Mitchell's advisers are against settlement of the ten per cent. basis.

NEARING THE END.

It is Believed at Hazleton That the Strike is About Over—Individual Operators Advance Wages.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 6.—The belief prevalent here that the anthracite coal strike is approaching an end is considerably strengthened by the action of the individual operators in following the lead of the big coal-carrying companies in granting a 10 per cent. increase in wages and by offering a net increase of ten per cent. in the wages of their employees. The first break among the individual operators in this district was made by the Pardee & Co. operating the Cranberry and Crystal Ridge collieries, which they employ the ten per cent. net increase in wages and reduction in the price of powder to \$1.50 per keg.

Strikers Are Not Wavering.

A press representative was told Friday night by a prominent mining official who would positively know if the railroads had conceded anything, that, as far as he knew, the representatives had not reduced the rates to any individual company in this region.

President Mitchell, of the mine workers, is much interested in the strike, and is being urged by individual companies, but would say nothing for publication.

In the meantime, the men now on strike, said to number 135,000, are not wavering under the proffered increase in wages.

In the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts not a mine is working. The conditions remain about the same in the Lehigh valley region, while in the Schuylkill district more mines have laid down their tools and quit.

The Wisconsin Floods.

Wausau, Wis., Oct. 6.—The Wisconsin river continues to rise and is now 13 feet above normal and three feet from high water mark. Washouts have occurred on the Milwaukee road at Pine river and Cedar creek and all trains have been abandoned. The Chicago & Northwestern road offered six washouts between Elkhart Junction and Marshfield and traffic has been suspended.

HIGH CLASS RACES.

An Even Dozen Well-Contested Heats at Lexington—A New Track Record Made.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6.—What was very threatening weather in the forenoon turned out to be delightful in the afternoon, and the large crowd in attendance saw three high-class races in an even dozen well-contested heats. The track was fast, and the heat and game Charles Henry broke the track record for a race by going the second heat of the 2:08 trot in 2:07 flat, a new record also for the mile and quarter. He won the race in straight heats, and was loudly applauded when the race was over.

The Wilson, purse \$2,000, was won by the veteran, Victor, in straight heats, with ease, after losing the first to Saul, owned in Illinois. Two pacers entered the 2:30 Belle Onward won the first heat in 2:24 trotting, but made a break near the three-quarters in the second, was run over by Scott Hudson and Laron Bell and was out of it. No cruiser hurt, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan. The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadron will force the Chinamen to capitulate or will destroy it.

American Vessel in Distress.

New Orleans, Oct. 6.—The British steamer, *Edinburgh*, from Marseille, reports on September 13, latitude 20°20' north, longitude 31°04' west, she passed a brigantine of American built, *Edinburgh*, from Marseille, in bloom standing, hull apparently intact, and no sign of life on board. The sea at the time was running fearfully high and the *Edinburgh* was unable to launch a boat to examine the wreck.

Children Killed in an Explosion.

Waelter, Tex., Oct. 6.—A boiler explosion at Winkfield's gin, several miles from Winkfield, killed three children of Steve Wilson. One of Mr. Winkfield's children and Elvira Cunningham were badly scalded. Henry McGee had his arm broken in two places. Several others were slightly injured.

English Elections.

London, Oct. 6.—The elections returns now total 422 as follows: Conservatives, 229; Unionists, 42; Liberals, and Laborites, 78; Nationalists, 32.

Joe Gans Got the Decision.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 6.—Joe Gans, of Baltimore, Friday night got the decision over Youngs, of Buffalo, by the Colorado Athletic association at the end of ten rounds.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The Two Games That Were Played Friday at St. Louis and New York.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The two games that were played Friday at St. Louis and New York were as follows: St. Louis, 6-0; New York, 6-0.

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CHINESE VESSELS

It is Probable the Allied Squadron Will Attack the Oriental's War Ships.

MUST CAPITULATE OR BE DESTROYED.

Chinese Are Playing for Time in Order to Be in a Better Position to Defy the Powers.

Russian Government Assents to the Proposals in Count von Nulov's Note—M. de Giers Has Been So Instructed.

London, Oct. 6.—It is reported in St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital, that the Chinese fleet in Formosa strait attempted to escape the allied squadron. The Russian fleet, but the latter's speed frustrated the plan. The correspondent says it is probable that the allied squadron will force the Chinamen to capitulate or will destroy it.

A Wild Story in London.

London, Oct. 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following sent by its Washington correspondent: "The United States government proposed to the powers to insist on Prince Tuan being heeded, that the emperor be induced to go to Peking to form a government of progressives, under the support of European bayonets, and that the emperor dweller be disposed."

Even the Daily Chronicle admits.

That it finds considerable difficulty in believing this story. The Russo-German Agreement. The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, discussing this aspect of the matter, says: "The German troops have no means of transport; any attempt to follow the Chinese court would be therefore impossible. He says that the Chinese firmly believe in the existence of a Russo-German agreement under which Russia will use all of the force of arms on the attack on the German provinces of China and Shanghai."

And a Russian Telegram.

Rome, Oct. 6.—The Tribuna publishes a telegram from Tokyo dated October 4 which after confirming early reports of the brilliant behavior of the Bersaglieri (the Italian corps of 500), on the attack on the Shan-Hsi-Kwan forts, says that a mistake occurred between the Russian and French, who fired upon each other in the belief that they were assailing the Boxers, and that several are killed and wounded on each side.

Verdon Won the Championship.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Before the largest gallery that ever witnessed a golf championship in America, Harry Vardon, former champion of Great Britain, won the United States Golf association open championship from Henry Taylor, by the narrow margin of 18 strokes, on the Chicago Golf club links at Wheaton Friday afternoon.

Feature a Red Flood.

Manassas, Va., Oct. 6.—The heavy rains which have been frequent, have led the people of Manassas to fear a repetition of the mud flood which descended from the neighboring volcanic mountains 2 years ago and covered the principal streets of the city to a depth of five feet.

Quarantine at El Paso, Tex.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 6.—The state and United States quarantine officials here are enforcing a strict double quarantine against the yellow fever infection, ports of Southern Mexico, and have orders to allow no one to enter the state who has been in the infected district until the time limit has passed.

A Jump in Pork.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Shorts in October pork were given an unexpected sharp up Friday by the price jumping \$2 per barrel, part of it the result of 20 cents between traders. The price went from \$13 to \$15 and closed at \$14.50, a net gain of \$1.40 for the day.

Lynchings in Tennessee.

Union City, Tenn., Oct. 6.—A Negro named Williams knocked a peddler in the head with an iron bar and robbed him of \$10. The Negro was captured, but a mob took him out at Tiptonville, and placed him in jail at Union City.

Suez Canal Not Blocked.

Port Said, Oct. 6.—The Suez canal is not blocked by the heavy and the United States by the sinking recent in these waters of the American steam collier *Emir*.

VALUABLE INFORMATION!

IT IS A FACT—That according to the best medical authorities asthma is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood.

IT IS A FACT—That uric acid is a product of imperfect tissue changes and can only be eliminated through the kidneys.

IT IS A FACT—That by eliminating this acid from the system the acknowledged cause of asthma is removed.

IT IS A FACT—That this specific cure by the B.O. S.W. Co. is the only one that cures asthma, hay fever and rheumatism, and produces only temporary relief.

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**Royal Baking Powder
assures the finest and
most wholesome food.**

It Heals the Lungs.
When suffering from a racking cough, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved and a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced. J. Jas. Wood & Son and Armstrong & Co.

We have decided to organize and teach a school where you can learn to cut, fit and make any garment worth a valuable trade as it should be taught; our teaching is the same as used by all tailors—actual measure. The patterns and diagrams for drafting every garment will make you a first-class ladies' tailor. The trade is taught at the school and see the system.

R. T. CAST,
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 J. F. BURGESS, } Assistant Managers.

305 Market Street, Opposite Post Office

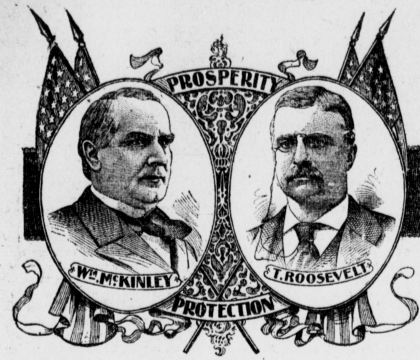
Office, **NATSVILLE, KY.**

J. JAS. WOOD & SON, Agents, Maysville, Ky.

SUPPLEMENT TO
PUBLIC LEDGER.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

LOOK LIKE WINNERS



Can't Figure Out Anything But Victory

[Albert Halstead in Louisville Post.]

Washington, Sept. 25.—President McKinley's letter of acceptance seems to mark the beginning of the real fight for the Presidency. He accepts the issue of imperialism made by the Democrats and forces the fighting on that battlefield, without subordinating the question of free coinage of silver. Judging by the manner in which Mr. McKinley's letter has been received, he has gained a point on his adversary by his defense of the Republican party's treatment of the Philippine question and by emphasizing the danger of free coinage, which Mr. Bryan and his supporters would seek to obscure.

The Democracy made the paramount issue that of imperialism, but Mr. Bryan succeeded, contrary to the judgment of the best Democrats of Kansas City, in forcing the convention to specifically declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the party also reaffirmed the Chicago platform with its attack upon the Supreme Court and the judiciary of the country.

The Republican party in this campaign stands for the existing order and for progress.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan carried 22 States and secured 171 electoral votes.

Mr. McKinley carried 23 States and got 271 electoral votes. Bryan carried:

Alabama	Montana	3
Arkansas	Nebraska	3
California	Nevada	3
Colorado	N. Carolina	11
Florida	S. Carolina	9
Georgia	S. Dakota	4
Idaho	Tennessee	12
Kansas	Texas	10
Kentucky	Utah	3
Louisiana	Virginia	12
Mississippi	Washington	4
Missouri	Wyoming	2

In 1896 McKinley carried:

Alabama	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	New Jersey	10
Delaware	New York	36
Illinois	North Dakota	3
Indiana	Ohio	23
Iowa	Oregon	3
Kentucky	Pennsylvania	32
Maine	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	West Virginia	6
Michigan	Wisconsin	12
Minnesota		9

Mr. Bryan will carry all the Southern States, with the possible exception of Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland, this year. These, with Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada and Utah will give him 147 to start on, although the Republicans do not concede the latter four States named to him. Utah, they think, they have a good chance to carry. Nebraska they are fighting for, and reports from Colorado and Nevada are not discouraging to the Republicans. For purposes of comparison it is best to give the States with their votes that should be conceded to Bryan.

They are: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 9, Georgia 13, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, and Virginia 12.

Mr. McKinley starts with 156 votes, counting the States that should certainly go to him. These are: California 9, a gain of 1, for Bryan got 1 electoral vote there in 1896; Connecticut 6, Illinois 24, Iowa 12, Maine 6, Massachusetts 15, Minnesota 9, Michigan 14, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 22, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 3, Washington 4—Bryan carried it in 1896, so this is a gain of 4 over that year; and Wisconsin 12. The Democrats claim that of the States above mentioned Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan,

Washington and Wisconsin are doubtful and they will not even concede New Jersey to McKinley. One even hears that Ohio may be doubtful, but that is the usual story in a Presidential year.

That Illinois is doubtful is not to be admitted for a single moment. The Republicans there are fully awake and aggressive, and I am informed on the best possible authority that it will give McKinley at least 75,000 majority. Minnesota is naturally Republican and gave McKinley 58,775 plurality in 1896. In 1898 it elected Lind, Democrat, Governor by 20,336 plurality, but Lind was especially strong with foreign voters, and there was Republican disaffection. Yet, at the election in 1898, Minnesota elected 7 Republican Congressmen, a solid delegation, showing that the State was Republican on national issues.

Michigan is claimed by Democrats on the ground that the Hollanders are sufficiently numerous and displeased with the attitude of President McKinley toward the Boer war to overcome nominal Republicanism in that State. Yet Michigan gave McKinley 56,688 majority in 1896, gave the Republican candidate for Governor 75,097 in 1898, and the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge last autumn a plurality of 51,346. There is no basis for claiming Michigan in the least doubtful. Washington gave Bryan 12,493 plurality in 1896, but a careful poll of the State has shown its Republican while in 1898 it elected two Republican Congressmen by 2,600 majority, and that was an off year. There is absolutely no doubt about Washington's going Republican. Democrats, when speaking privately, concede it.

With 96 States apparently certain, Mr. McKinley needs only 28 electoral votes to be elected. These can come from the eleven States that I have classed as doubtful. These are South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New York, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. It would not be in the least surprising if everyone of these States finally cast its votes for McKinley. Of these Mr. Bryan has the better chance of carrying South Dakota, and Montana, I should say, though the shift in the Democratic party in Montana and the hostility to Perigo in South Dakota, as well as the prosperity of the State, are not conducive to Mr. Bryan's success there.

Four States I have classed as doubtful with chances largely favoring the Republicans. These are: New York, 36 votes; Kansas, 10 votes; Wyoming, 3 votes; and Idaho, 3 votes. New York is only classed as at all doubtful because it is always more or less uncertain. It is difficult to calculate upon what the great center of population south of the Harlem river will do. Majorities are rolled up there in astonishing shape frequently. Then Croker seems to be working for the Democratic ticket this year. New York gave McKinley 268,469 plurality in 1896, but the next year it elected Parker, Democrat, Supreme Judge by a plurality of 69,883, while in 1898 it gave Roosevelt a plurality of 17,758. This shows how it changes in its attitude on political questions. Yet 1897 and 1898 were off years. There was not so much business as this year. In 1896 the total vote of the State was 1,423,876, while in 1897, when Parker, Democrat, carried the State, only 1,058,978 were cast, a falling off of over 300,000. In 1898 the total vote was 1,245,

974, something less than 100,000 smaller than in 1896. New York should be Republican by a large majority this year, and the Republicans will fight for it earnestly, but it will not do to count, absolutely upon it for New York is fickle, and the Democrats, feeling and knowing they cannot win without it, are making extraordinary efforts. In 1896 Bryan had only half-hearted support from the Democratic machine, despite this year, at all appearances, he is enthusiastically supported.

Bryan carried Kansas in 1896 by 12,509 plurality out of a total of 235,639 votes. But that was on the silver issue, before it had been exploded. In 1898 the Republicans redeemed the State by a plurality of 15,870 out of a total vote of 288,177. Since that Kansas has enjoyed even greater prosperity; its people have seen that the gold standard is beneficial and that Mr. Bryan's prophecies are false. A careful study of conditions there show many former silver men joining the Republican party, and really the State should be placed in the "certain Republican" column, but because of its former Populist tendencies it was thought wise not to do so.

Wyoming gave Bryan 533 plurality in 1896 out of a total of 20,863, but in 1898, on the gold issue, the Republicans carried it by 19,803. They confidently claim it now, and with earnestness. Reports from Washington are certainly encouraging for the Republicans.

Idaho is another doubtful State, with a McKinley tendency. It gave Bryan 16,868 plurality, but in 1898 when a gubernatorial election was held the fusion candidate got but 5,613 plurality in a total vote of 39,747. In 1896 Bryan had 78.10 per cent of the vote, and in 1898 Democratic candidate got but 48.82 per cent, the Republicans securing 51.18 per cent, compared to but 21.29 per cent in 1896. Since 1898 the State has shown greater Republican tendencies and advises that seem entirely accurate give the strongest reason for expecting that it will be carried for McKinley.

Five States have been placed in the doubtful column. They are Delaware with 3 votes, Indiana 15, Maryland 8, Kentucky 12 and West Virginia 6. In Delaware Republican prospects have been injured by the factional fight, but recently harmony has been secured on electoral and prospects are more favorable to the Republicans. If there be any differences in the chances of either party it is slightly in favor of the Republicans.

In Maryland the attitude of the Baltimore Sun, in support of Bryan, makes the situation difficult for the Republicans. Then Gorman is actively supporting Bryan, because he wants to be a regular. The Democrats have been saying nothing on silver, but are pushing imperialism vigorously. They seem very confident, but so are the Republicans. The Democrats give much confidence in the support given Bryan by Wellington, a United States Senator, who was elected as a Republican. Maryland is naturally Democratic. It gave McKinley 32,224 plurality in 1896, or 44.00 per cent of the total vote of 230,842. In 1897 the Republican candidate carried by 7,109 plurality or by 50.10 per cent of a total vote of 241,841. In 1899 Maryland elected a Democratic Governor by 12-123 majority, or 51.12 per cent of a total vote of 251,183. The Democrat was elected on a platform absolutely ignoring silver, and in a very hard fight, wherein 341 more votes were cast than in the Presidential election in 1896. Maryland is very close. It is impossible to make any prophecy regarding it, though, remembering that the issues are national and that the financial issue will be made prominent by the Republicans, there would seem to be a shade of a chance more favorable to the Democrats than McKinley.

West Virginia was carried by Mr. McKinley in 1896 by 10,888 plurality in a total vote of 201,729, or by 53.23 per cent of the vote. In 1898 the Republicans elected three out of four Congressmen by a plurality of 2,652. Only one Republican had a plurality of one thousand or over, and that was Dovenier in the First district, and his plurality was only 1,920, while Dayton, the Democrat, had 624, and Freeman, in the Fourth, but 572, while Jonathan, Democrat, carried the Third by 765. That was an off year, but the Democrats are making special efforts this year, and the State is dangerously close. The Democrats are making big claims, but the Republicans in West Virginia are confident of carrying it. They should do so, but the task will not be easy, and West Virginia can properly be classed as a doubtful State.

Indiana has always been a doubtful State, and it is the nearest kind of a toss-up to carry it. It was carried by McKinley by 18,181 plurality, or 50.31 per cent in a total vote of 377,305. The Republicans carried it for Secretary of

Speaking of Trusts, What's the matter with the Croker and VanWyck Ice Trust and Chairman Jones' Cotton Bale Trust that are giving Candidate Bryan so much Trouble?



ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

State in 1898 by 17,515 plurality in a total vote of 678,392, or 42.93 per cent. The same year the Republicans elected nine out of thirteen Congressmen, the total Republican Congressional vote being 294,311 and the Democratic Congressional vote 275,274, a Republican plurality on Congressmen of 9,037. Each party is making the most aggressive kind of a fight this year. The Democrats are united better than in 1896, and the issue will be very close, with the chances favoring the Republicans. That is the best judgment that can be made of Indiana, which is always uncertain.

In Kentucky the National Issues are subordinated to the issue of good government, and the Republicans and the so-called Brown or anti-Göbel Democrats are united to defeat the party that stole the Governorship and foisted the obnoxious Göbel law on the people. The Democrats are making great claims and saying Kentucky is sure for Bryan and the Democratic candidate for Governor. That is buncombe. Kentucky is a close State. The Republicans, with their Democratic allies, are confident that they can elect Yerkes, who is a strong candidate for Governor. McKinley is popular in the State, and Yerkes is elected he should get the State's electoral vote, the fight against Göbelism undoubtedly helping McKinley. Republicans who are good judges of political situations say that Yerkes should be elected by over 10,000, and so McKinley should have a good plurality also. One trouble is that the Democrats control the election machinery, and they can in some places fix returns as they choose. Whether after the exposure of their methods they will dare to do so is another question. In 1896 the highest elector on the Republican ticket had a plurality of 281. Of the thirteen electors Bryan got one. The total vote cast was 445,951. McKinley getting 48,929 per cent. In 1898 Taylor (Rep.), 1st Governor, got a plurality of 2,385 in a total vote of 962,563, or 47.31 per cent; Göbel getting

47,223 per cent and Brown, anti-Göbel Democrat, 12,140 votes, or about 3 per cent. It is notorious, however, that Taylor's actual plurality was greater, but the Democrats would not record it for him. Kentucky is classed as doubtful because of the possibility of the Democrats stealing the State, but it should be Republican. The chances seem to favor McKinley slightly, everything being considered.

CAN'T FOOL THIS FARMER.

[From Chicago Times Herald.]
Mr. Editor.—I voted against McKinley four years ago, and, by shucks, I'm better off than I ever was in my life. Well, one of them Bryan spellbinders come along to the farm the other day and he says:
"What was yer fix four years ago, friend?"
I told him I was busted, without the ready cash to give the rovin' a shilling.
"And, friend," he says, "what's yer fix now?"
"I'm out of the water altogether. I'm on dry land, with money in the bank, and the kids and girls smilin' instead of cryin'."
"And, friend," he says, "what does yer fix call yer 'friend' who did you vote for last election?"
"There you are," says he, slappin' me on the back. "Don't you see? You voted for Bryan, and here's the result. Now, I ain't no politician, but what I want to say line feller," he says, "hittin' me on the back again and talkin' 'vay quick, know is: What's the difference between you obtainin' money under false pretenses and obtainin' votes under false pretenses?"
I've got dogs and a hay rake waitin' for that kind of a feller.
I ain't much of a scholar, an' I hope I ain't no politician, but what I want to know is: What's the difference between you obtainin' money under false pretenses and obtainin' votes under false pretenses?
That there question, in my mind, has the same business answer. Such was And so no more at present from
ONCE BIT TWICE SHY.
(An American Farmer.)

a cloud of dust.
Now, Mr. Editor, I take my pen in hand to find out if this here's the old Brown of Thorns business again on a different tack and whether there are people who still believe that the man who flows the land must be a chump that they can juggle with like the circus feller does with the linin clubs?
It's easy to work up a man's imagination on a empty stomach. Four years ago the mortgage was on the right and the left of me and on the top of my neck and all around me. Suppose you'd been goin' down hill for twelve years and suppose you'd been starvin' camp. Suppose you'd seen the old woman that helped you build the place up goin' round like a dumb thing under the load of debt—not complainin', but jes' slippin' away, without none of the little necessities—the papers that nater come regular choppin' off and the "best dress" a sorry lookin' affair. And suppose a slick teller comes along and talks to you about Cresses of Gold and Cresses of Thorns, and the rich men gettin' richer and the poor gettin' poorer. You'd be apt to listen, maybe, and clutch after the last straw like I did four years ago.

But these spellbinders are talkin' to full stomachs now, and a full stomach makes a quiet, easy reasonin' man. McKinley ain't no archangel, he can't make the crops grow nor give us the seed time nor the harvest. There's only one way to do that. But if the Lord is good to us and sends us a fair crop there's one thing that McKinley and his policy can do—make 'em worse the trouble of raisin'.

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(An American Farmer.)

The Colorado Outrage: Free Speech Throttled By Silver Trust Heralds

Those poor, misguided men at Victor are more to be pitied than condemned. Law breaking is never a good political game. I can stand all this kind of thing they choose to give me. It's the very sort of thing I am fighting against as a candidate for office—reason and patriotism against the rule of the mob—Theodore Roosevelt on his experience at Victor, Col.

FULL STORY OF RIOT.

[Special to Chicago Times-Herald.]
Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Vice President, was assaulted and almost mobbed at Victor this afternoon.

A mob, composed of 150 irresponsible ruffians, not residents of Victor, but hired for the occasion, did their best to break up his mass meeting, and falling in that rushed his party as it marched on foot from Armory Hall to the train.

RIOT WELL PLANNED.

The Governor came out of Armory Hall in the company of Senator E. O. Wolcott, Senator Lodge, John Proctor Clark and Curtis Guild, Jr. Surrounding him was a small detachment of the Victor Republican Marching Club, a group of his old Rough Riders led by Sherman Bell and a few prominent citizens of Cripple Creek.

Instantly many boys began to throw eggs and lemons at the party. Then came a stone.

A big, husky miner, whom no one could identify, rushed forward carrying a Bryan banner in his hand. He held the pole of this so that he could use it as a spear. He jabbed at the Governor's breast, but missed him. "Bryan, Bryan," yelled the mob. "Roosevelt, Roosevelt," shouted the Rough Riders.

LAUGHS AT ASSAILANTS.

The Governor was laughing, but his teeth were showing. The big man made another rush for him with a stick. He reached him this time and struck him on the breast. The Governor never flinched. The air was full of oaths, shouts for Bryan, eggs, lemons and stones.

The Rough Riders closed in on the Governor just as the mob, now thoroughly frenzied, made a strenuous rush to get to him and Senator Wolcott.

"Preserve law and order," shouted the Governor.

"You cowards," yelled Senator Wolcott almost purple with rage.

A man with a scuffling tried to reach the Governor. He was unable to do so. Then he turned his attention to the Rough Riders protecting the Governor.

He hit Logan White, of Victor, and was instantly knocked down himself. Blood spurted from his mouth. He jumped up and was joined by two other men with scufflings.

MOB IN A FRENZY.

The confusion in the street was terrific. The Republicans were trying to protect the Governor and his party. The mob wanted to get at him.

David Heaton, of Victor, one of the Governor's protectors, went down, hit by a stone. Frank Gould, Republican candidate for Governor of Colorado, tried to help him, but the rush was too fierce.

Heaton got out of the way of further trouble so best he could. Sherman Bell was up by his old Colonel's side, and left with his fists. The scufflings rained down terrible blows on the heads of the Rough Riders.

From the outer edge of the mob people could not see the Governor. All that was distinguishable of his party was the face of Senator Wolcott, and he was using arms and fists in the endeavor to open a way to the train.

Every once and a while he could be heard shrieking:

"Gowards! Is this the way you make votes?"

POSTMASTER A FIGHTER.

Daniel Sullivan, postmaster of Cripple Creek, rushed at a man with a scuffling, smashed him in the mouth, hit him under the chin, drove another fist into his eye and put him absolutely out of action. Then he yelled:

"Hurrah for McKinley and Roosevelt!"

"Bryan! Bryan!" yelled the mob. Richard Holmes, one of the Republican marchers, was knocked down. The Governor was now half way to his car. Further passage seemed impossible.

Women, standing on the car steps of the train, where they could see all, cried and screamed:

"He will be killed; they are killing him."

The shower of lemons and eggs kept up, but none struck the Governor. The men with the scuffling appeared to be getting the best of it. Men on the Governor's train, seeing his apparent peril, ran to fight their way to him.

Then came Holley—Holley of the 32d Michigan two years ago. Holley was mounted, dressed in the khaki of the army.

RIDES INTO THE MOB.

Holley rode his horse straight for the scuffling men. The horse plunged and kicked them. The scuffling rained blows upon him. Men on foot toppled over from the sickening blows.

But Holley rode on. He drove the scuffling men back. Postmaster Sullivan jumped in again and knocked one of them down. Sherman Bell, aided by Heaton, E. S. Tice, once First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. V., with Frank Gwedy and others formed a flying wedge and literally plowed their way through to the side of the train.

Then, as it never has arisen before in Victor, went up the cry:

"McKinley and Roosevelt. Three cheers for Teddy!"

The mob surged up to the car platform. The stone-throwing stopped for a moment, but the Governor, by Bryan and others of every description kept on.

STARTED BY A WOMAN.

The Governor was red of face. He faced the mob and fairly shouted:

"Good, I never enjoyed anything more in my life. I don't want any better campaigning than that. I do not want anything better than to stand for law and order as against this."

John Proctor Clark put himself in front of the Governor and shouted:

"Don't stand outside here; get inside." What the Governor said would not appear well in print. He would not budge. He rebuked Mr. Clark, but the latter said:

"Well, I'll be in front of you whenever there is trouble."

Senator Wolcott could not go in, although he saw stones in the hands of many of the men in front of him. He shook his fist in their faces and yelled:

"The Republican party is glad to have you act this way, you cowards!"

"Hurrah for Bryan," said the mob.

WOLCOTT DEFIES THE MOB.

"Hurrah all you want to," retorted the Senator. "Colorado won't stand for anything like this. Gowards, cowards, every one of you."

"What about canned beef?" shouted a man in the crowd.

The Governor turned to him. He bent over the rail of the car and his face was down almost to the level of the questioner.

"I ate it, you never ate it, and you never were and never will be within five miles of a bit of it."

Sherman Bell rang himself with the Governor's side. The khaki boys and former rough riders were close behind him. They were shouting madly.

"Keep cool, boys," said the Governor. "I'm your Colonel now. Law and order must be preserved. I expect to aid in this. Don't mind about me."

"Look out for stones," suddenly shouting R. D. Reinfer, who was on the platform.

REFUSED TO DODGE.

The Governor's friends tried to pull him inside the car.

"Let me go," he exclaimed. "I'll ride this platform out of Victor, stones or no stones."

"Bang" came a stone and struck the iron of the platform. The Governor bowed calmly to the mob. Bell tried to stand in front of him. So did other men on the up. The Governor was now stood out alone, laughing, bowing, exclaiming:

"If this is to be the way they campaign against me, I'm going to face it."

"Bang" came another stone and another khaki boy was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the train was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

political game. I can stand all this kind of thing they choose to give me. It's the very sort of thing that I am fighting against as a candidate for office—reason and patriotism against the rule of the mob.

Senator Wolcott was inclined in his rage at the proceedings to charge the whole outbreak to the National Democratic party.

The Governor was not. He charged it to no one but the men engaged in the riot. He had no reflection to make on Mr. Bryan or anyone else.

Asked to express himself on the outbreak, his only response was: "Jolly."

He was not injured in the least, nor was any member of his immediate party. Had a dozen of the rioters walked broken heads. And many of the Governor's Colorado escort had bruised faces or lumps on their heads.

WANTED TO TAKE PART.

The Governor never lost his nerve for a moment. He looked on the side of the melee as if he wished he were from the dignity of his position and able to use his own hands and feet.

He was the center of the party during the trouble and afterward.

He went up the streets of Cripple Creek with another crowd shouting "Bryan" at him, and he, smiling and bowing, as if it were all part of the plan.

Sixty additional policemen were sworn in here to aid in keeping the peace. The Governor was surrounded by every moment by the men, who learned his character from Tampa to Sidney and at Las Guasimas and Koster Hill.

At 3 o'clock tonight 5,000 men, women and children were marching up the streets of Cripple Creek for Bryan, while as many more were listening to the Governor's speech and wildly cheering for him.

STARTED BY A WOMAN.

As to who provoked the Victor riot it is impossible now to say. It began with an incident.

Just as the Governor's train pulled into the town, with every mine whistle blowing, a drunken woman in a party Bryan banner ran up to the rear of his car and shook the banner violently at him.

Somebody caught the banner out of her hand. Her husband, a burly Hungarian miner, immediately started out. He broke into the crowd. Long before the party reached Armory Hall this miner was marching up and down the street shouting for "Bryan" and "Bryan" and "Bryan" and everybody to fight him.

"Previous to this," says Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, "a man whom we could not identify came into Victor and paid the boys and young men of the town \$2 each to throw stones and eggs and stones to attack the Governor with."

RIOTERS WERE PAID.

"We saw him giving out the money and started for him, but he got away. We understand also that Joe Quinn, a tall poster of these parties, had much to do with inciting the riot."

"The men and women who engaged in it are residents of Victor. They came in from outside. They were undoubtedly paid by somebody to start the riot."

The Governor was no sooner inside of Armory Hall than a Bryan meeting was started on the outside by the mob. All the more trouble was made to interrupt the Roosevelt meeting.

Just then Crawford Hill, of the Denver Republican, who has come to Victor with a couple of women, had a narrow escape from being run over by the ruffians. He had with him Mrs. Davis, niece of Mrs. Senator Lodge, and Mrs. Kemp of Denver.

They were at the head of the stairs leading into the hall when the mob poured in. Mr. Hill executed a flank movement and got the women away in good order.

GAVE THEM HOT FACTS.

The mob was unable to break up the meeting. As the Governor said afterward:

"I didn't give them any small change. We stood our ground."

In this Victor speech the Governor said:

"In my State the man who was put on the committee to draw up the constitution of the Kansas City convention had at that time his pockets stuffed with ice-cream cones."

"The Democratic leader in New York, Richard Croker, upon whom you have once only hope, and it is a mighty little hope, was another great stockholder and, in fact, if you were to read through the list of stockholders in that party, it would sound like reading the roll of the members of Tammany Hall."

The news of the riot spread like wildfire. One of the effects may be judged from the remark a man by the name of Foulke made while the disorder was on in the Victor hall. He jumped upon a table and yelled to the mob:

"Four years ago, you cowards and curs, I voted for Bryan. Now I am for McKinley and Roosevelt."

He pushed his way up to the Governor and repeated the same thing to him. The better element of the town, the business men of Victor and Cripple Creek were not engaged in the demonstrations.

APOLOGY BY DEMOCRATS.

Leading Democrats openly condemned it. The chairman of the Teller com-

mission went directly to Governor Roosevelt and apologized in the name of Colorado for this and the other outrages.

"My dear sir," said the Governor, "I do not mind it. All care for is that they shall forward the matter to the law for his own opinions and that the law shall be preserved. I am for free speech and free thought everywhere in this nation, and I am anxious to know that you are."

Senator Wolcott said: "This outrage will do the Republican party a great deal of good in Colorado. It reveals just what we have to fight here. The riot will not hurt the Democrats with terrible force."

MR. BRYAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.
[Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge in the Lexington Herald.]

The entire speech made by Mr. Bryan in accepting the Democratic nomination and in response to the notification of that nomination, is contained in one paragraph. He confined himself in this speech to the question of the annexation of the Philippines, and he submitted to the country precisely what he will do if elected upon this most vital and difficult question. He declared that there was an easy, honorable solution of the Philippine question—it is search for a solution.

"If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend they work out their destiny; just as we have done in the past. I shall propose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands; second, to establish a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; third, to give independence to the Philippines, just as we have done in the past; fourth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; fifth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; sixth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; seventh, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; eighth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; ninth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; tenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; eleventh, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; twelfth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; thirteenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; fourteenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; fifteenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; sixteenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; seventeenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; eighteenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; nineteenth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; twentieth, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; twenty-first, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; twenty-second, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny; 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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.

For Governor,
JOHN W. YERKES,
Of Danville, Boyle County.

For Appellate Judge, Seventh District,
EDWARD C. O'NEAL,
Of Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky.

For Representatives in Congress.

First District,
BENJAMIN C. KEYS,
Of Murray, Calloway Co., Ky.

Second District,
WILLIAM H. LYNCH,
Of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky.

Third District,
J. MCKENZIE MOSS,
Of Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky.

Fourth District,
ROBERT M. JOHLY,
Of Cloverport, Breckinridge Co., Ky.

Fifth District,
HARVEY S. IRWIN,
Of Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.

Eighth District,
J. MASON WILLIAMS,
Of Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle Co., Ky.

Ninth District,
SAMUEL J. FULH,
Of Vanceburg, Lewis Co., Ky.

Tenth District,
T. H. HOPKINS,
Of Pikeville, Wayne Co., Ky.

Eleventh District,
VINCENT BOREING,
Of London, Laurel Co., Ky.

CIVIL LIBERTY MEETINGS.

HON. JOHN W. YERKES, Republican candidate for Governor, will speak at the following times and places:

Grayson—Thursday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.
West Liberty—Saturday, Oct. 6, 1 p. m.
Mayesville—Monday, Oct. 8, 1 p. m.
Freshtown—Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1 p. m.
Ridman—Thursday, Oct. 11, 1 p. m.
Hazard—Friday, Oct. 12, 1 p. m.
Hyden—Saturday, Oct. 13, 1 p. m.
Harian—Monday, Oct. 15, 1 p. m.

JUDGE W. M. BECKNER,

Mayesville, Oct. 6, 1 p. m.
Owingsville, Oct. 8, 1 p. m.
Versailles, Oct. 10, 1 p. m.
Carlisle, Oct. 20, 1 p. m.
Lentia, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Richmond, Oct. 27, 1 p. m.
Cattletown, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Ashland, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Beattyville, November 2, 1 p. m.
Jackson, November 5, 1 p. m.

HON. E. C. SEIBER.

Madisonville, 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 8.
Bartlett, 7:30 p. m., Monday, Oct. 8.
Dixon, 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 15.
Sobers, 7:30 p. m., Monday, Oct. 15.
Morganfield, 1 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20.
Uniontown, 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20.
Owensboro, 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 3.

FORMER EXPANSION.

If the Bryan policy had been in vogue when George Rogers Clark invaded the Illinois country, the American troops would have been recalled and the western expansion of the United States checked.

If Mr. Bryan had been a member of the Continental Congress when George Washington suggested the annexation of the Bermudas, the Father of his Country would have received a score from the man who now abuses Roosevelt for holding to Washington's views.

Had Bryan and not Jefferson been President in 1803, the territory of Louisiana would not have been annexed.

Had he been President in 1813, we should have lost Oregon, Washington and Florida.

Had he been President in 1848, we should have lost California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Had he been President in 1867, we should have lost Alaska.

Had he been elected President in 1896, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines would have been in the possession of some other nation than the United States.

If he is elected President next November, we shall lose the Philippines, and the policy of American control in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba will be reversed.

BYRAN AND THE TRUST MAGNATE.

[Editorial in Chicago Times-Herald.]

Somebody has made the truly frightful discovery that the man who presided at the Bryan meeting when the Democratic candidate spoke recently at Parkersburg, W. Va., was and is not only a railroad magnate but a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company. The name of the gentleman referred to is J. N. Camden. He once represented West Virginia in the United States Senate and is at present a capitalist, who makes no effort to deny the fact.

Mr. Camden has always been a Democrat, and it is probable that he always will be one, in spite of his heavy financial interests in perhaps the greatest trust in the world. Evidently ex-Senator Camden, who is on the inside and should therefore be able to judge, sees no reason to hope that the Republicans will show favors to the trusts that the Democrats, if in power, would deny.

In Nebraska Mr. Bryan is a Populist and the Populists. In States where the Democrats can win without the help

of the Populists Mr. Bryan shuns the latter, as he would the plague, in Kansas and Illinois Mr. Bryan denounces the trusts and shares that they are trying to enslave the workingman. In West Virginia trust magnates preside at Mr. Bryan's meetings.

Mr. Bryan seems to be what base ball players would call "a capable all-around man."

NOT AFRAID OF REPUBLICANS.

Gen. D. H. McIntyre, of Mexico, Mo., a lifelong Democrat, has left his party on account of Bryanism. He admits that he leaves the Democratic party very reluctantly, but he felt that he could not conscientiously support the "fallacious doctrine now advocated by Bryan and his party." Gen. McIntyre says:

"The silver question is the real issue in this campaign, but for policy the men who are conducting it are saying very little, although Mr. Bryan is more prominent in the platform at Kansas City than any other issue. You notice that Mr. Bryan has refused to answer the question whether or not he will discharge the obligations of the Government with silver if elected."

"As I look over the history of the country for the last forty years I find that thirty-two years of this time the country has been under Republican rule, and that it has prospered during this time need not be argued. Look in any direction and you find signs of improvement and advancement. It can't possibly be that the Republican party has been so detrimental to public interests."

A MARYLAND DEMOCRAT.

Among the men who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 who have declared this year for McKinley and Roosevelt is Edgar H. Gans, of Baltimore. At the request of the Baltimore News he has prepared a statement in defense of his course. This statement deals with the currency as the real paramount issue of the campaign. Mr. Gans replying in substance if not in intention to Mr. Schurz's contention that if Mr. Bryan is elected he cannot do much harm to the gold standard, Mr. Gans says:

"In the event of Democratic success the execution of the gold standard law of 1900 would be in the hands of the high priest of free silver. The distrust occasioned by his election would at least cause an immediate boarding of gold, which would strain to the utmost the existing provisions of the act for maintaining the parity of the metals. It is of the utmost importance for sound money Democrats to remember that the provisions for a gold reserve in the act of 1900 do not apply to anything except greenbacks and treasury notes, and that the only way that a Secretary of the Treasury could maintain the parity of the metals in the event of such a general fund of the treasury running out is to use the discretion conferred in him by that part of Section 2 of the act of 1900 which provides that 'the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes (meaning greenbacks and treasury notes) in exchange for gold or to purchase and redeem bonds of the United States, or any other lawful purpose the public may require.' Now, a Gold Standard Secretary of the Treasury would construe this section to mean that he must use the notes of the treasury for the purchase of gold, so as to maintain the parity of the metals, but is anyone so simple as to believe that a Free Silver Secretary of the Treasury or a Free Silver Attorney General would so construe the law? Would he not say that by the very terms of the law he is not compelled, but given a discretion, and that the words 'lawful purpose' do not include maintenance of the parity, particularly in view of a section in the House bill which the Senate rejected."

Mr. Gans writes simply as a citizen with an intelligent preview of the interests at risk in the contest. He is not a Republican. On the contrary he is a man who would be a Democrat if the Democratic position on the currency would permit him to be. Believing as he does he will take neither to the woods nor to the fence.

AN IOWA DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Dr. W. H. Ord, of Wilton, Ia., announces his intention to vote for McKinley. Dr. Ord states that he has steadily voted the Democratic ticket since 1847 to the present time, but he will this year vote with the administration. Says he: "I am an admirer of W. J. Bryan. I love him, for he is a Western product, a brainy man, full of force, push and progress, and I wish to save him for himself, for the people and for the generation to be. When he shall have found out the right, if by some magic wand, or the reproduction of a Burchard speech R. R.—he shall gain the electoral vote and become President, that will be the last of him. Politically he will go down with the Democratic party to oblivion. I have always considered it but not policy when you are battling the ocean wave, breasting the flood tide, to stop and banter about the quality of the horse you are astride. We are in the rush of mighty waves. One slip of a cog, of a new master at the helm, may cause disasters from which we may not recover as individuals or as a nation."

The people would like to hear from Mr. Bryan on the subject of the Tammamoy Ice trust and Chairman Jones' round robin letter trust.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.



THE NEW STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, can you see, by the far Eastern light,
What so proudly is haled at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, after many a flight,
In lands near and far, is so gallantly streaming?
And the thanks in our prayers, rising high in the air,
Give proof to the World that our flag is still there;
Oh, say, let that star-spangled banner be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved!

Oh, thus be it always, whenever we stand
Beside the oppressed and a King's desolation!
Praise the Power that hath made us a powerful nation!
And onward we must, for our cause it is just;
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
Let the star-spangled banner in triumph be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved!

MARTIN SAKX.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.



FOUR YEARS AGO UNCLE SAM WAS A BORROWER.



NOW ALL COUNTRIES BORROW FROM UNCLE SAM.

A CREDITOR NATION.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

What Bryan was harping on 16 to 18 in 1896 he laid great stress on the fact that the United States was a debtor nation. He pictured the disadvantages under which a country labors when it is largely obligated to foreigners, and made a great impression upon many by dwelling upon the facility with which creditors in other lands could draw our gold from us. Now, however, he studiously seeks to conceal the fact that the shoe is on the other foot, and that the United States is able to draw gold from Europe. He could not for the world be induced to refer to this quotation from Henry Labouche's paper, London Truth, found in a comment upon the placing of a large part of a recent English loan in this country:

"We can see nothing derogatory in selling the bonds to America. It is an indication of the enormous growth of wealth in the United States. Now would we be surprised if, in view of their continued prosperity, our American cousins were to set us on our banks in the future in a good many in-

BYRAN'S REVOLUTIONARY THREATS.

Secretary Gage has showed clearly the power which Bryan might use as President to nullify the gold standard law, if so disposed. It becomes then a momentous question what his disposition in the matter would be, and as to this there can be no doubt. Mr. Bryan has pledged himself in public speeches to use every power, regular and irregular, direct and indirect, to force the country upon a silver basis, if he is elected President.

BYRAN'S CHICAGO THREAT.

Bryan gives in his book the full text of his speech in the campaign of 1896 to the business men of Chicago. This speech addressed specially to the business men was supposed to declare his plans and policies with more deliberation and care than an ordinary effusion on the stump. In the report of this speech, since copied and deliberately embodied in his book, on page 587, he says:

"And then I propose that we shall say to our foreign creditors that WE INTEND TO PAY OUR OBLIGATIONS IN EITHER GOLD OR SILVER. I propose that we shall say to them: 'Gentlemen, if you conspire to make that silver dollar less than the gold dollar, we shall pay you in that silver dollar. You say that is repudiation. I deny it. They bought our bonds only a short time ago and they made a difference between coin bonds and gold bonds, charging for the risk they took, and now let them have the risk they charged for. Do you say they have a right to charge us more because of the risk they took and that we have not the right to exercise the option which they calculated on?'"

It will be noted that Bryan proposed here a policy which was to be followed, not because of any supposed benefit to the country, but solely to secure revenge upon the foreign bondholder. He did not stop to consider the question of saving of the limb on which the country is sitting and starting it down toward a silver basis by paying interest in silver. The only purpose animating him was that of "getting even" with the foreign bondholders.

THE PHILADELPHIA THREAT.

Mr. Bryan's threat to have it out with the bondholders is a matter that concerns not those individuals alone but the whole country; hence it is significant to know that the threat of striking them over the shoulders of labor and industry was not confined to one speech or one occasion. Many times in the campaign he reiterated his determination to resort to extreme and even circuitous and irregular measures to attack the bondholders and the gold standard. Thus in his speech at Philadelphia (report on page 477 of his book) he boldly declared:

"I had said that if there was anybody who believed the maintenance of the gold standard absolutely essential, he ought not to vote for me at all. IF I CAN PREVENT THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD, YOU CAN RELY UPON ME DOING IT UPON THE VERY FIRST OPPORTUNITY THAT THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE ME."

SEIZING ON DOUBTFUL AND IRREGULAR POWERS FOR REVENUE.

It was no mere slip of the tongue which caused Mr. Bryan to speak of attacking the gold standard by irregular and extra legal means. He did not wait his followers to understand that he would use only such power as the law might give him to force the country on a silver basis. Instead, in an extraordinary speech made at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he spoke of "the people taking the reins in their own hands," he said also (page 596 of his book): "I believe in the restoration of himatation, and if I have behind me the hearts, as well as the votes, of the American people, YOU MAY DEPEND UPON IT THAT NO POWER IN THIS COUNTRY OR ANY OTHER NATION will prevent the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold and at the present rate."

Taken by itself, this might have been thought a slip of the tongue, but not so when viewed in connection with the speeches at Chicago and Philadelphia, together with the still more formal one at Madison Square. Few men in America have ever been known to uttering any official action or invoking any power over and above that authorized by the votes of the people. The legal basis is the measure of legal money. But Mr. Bryan told his listeners at Ottumwa that if he was to have not only the votes of the people, but their hearts, then no power could withstand him.

A moment later in that same speech, he spoke of the people waiting until patience was exhausted, then arming themselves and taking the reins of government into their own hands—a course transcending the law and appealing to the forces of revolution.

SINISTER CHALLENGE TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The full significance of these utterances is only to be understood when they are considered in the light of the still earlier and more formal one made at Madison Square (Bryan's book page 329) where he said:

"I SHALL ALWAYS REFUSE TO APOLOGIZE FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO DISSENT FROM A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT."

This, he remembered, is from the same man who talks about invoking powers coming not from the ballots but from "the hearts of the people" and of the multitude taking the reins in their own hands and of securing revenge on the foreign holders of our bonds.

REVOLUTIONARY BRYANISM.

These are revolutionary doctrines, one and all. There is no lawful or constitutional power in this country coming from "the hearts of the people" as distinguished from their ballots. It takes a three-fourths vote to amend the constitution and a mere majority of the people cannot take the reins into their own hands. Equally certain it is that foreign holders of our bonds cannot be discriminated against and paid in a different coin from those at home. The Supreme Court would be bound to prevent any such action. Bryan, of course, knew that and hence the significance of his threat and warning to that tribunal.

Mr. Bryan knew as well in 1896 as he does now that some able lawyers have persistently claimed that, as a matter of mere legal duty, the Supreme Court would be compelled to declare against a change in the obligations of contracts from a gold standard to a silver basis. Bryan, of course, denies that, but is not content to stop there. He plainly means to "dissect from the decisions of the Supreme Court," not only in that instance but in many others where that tribunal might feel bound to uphold the gold standard and the obligations of the law, as against the invocation of irregular and unauthorized powers derived from "the hearts of the people" and not from ballots cast in accordance with the constitution and the laws.

It would no doubt be dangerous for Bryan to nullify the gold standard law by paying the interest on bonds in silver, but he would have to believe his own utterances if he stopped there. The revolutionary program which he proposes goes much farther than that. What is to be the response of law-abiding and law-respecting voters?

A GENTLEMAN AND A DEMAGOGUE.

[The Independent.]

In his Labor Day speech at Chicago, Gov. Roosevelt called the gentleman. He said not one word that was an appeal for votes for the Republican party. This was not true of Mr. Bryan. He devoted a large part of his address to the planks of the Democratic platform, such as "government by injunction," and he concluded with an attack on "imperialism," and Mr. McKinley's policy in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines pursued the past two years; and his last sentence was a charge to the working men that, "on election day, their silent ballots can shape the destiny to this nation, and either bring

the government back to its ancient landmarks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the Old World." Such an address was a violation of the courtesies and the promises of the occasion.

"IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WARN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT."—HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 19, 1896.